

### AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the specification by rewriting the following paragraphs, as set forth below in marked-up form.

Paragraph 16, beginning on page 7, line 9:

[0016] Further, an image display apparatus which employs a GLV device necessitates structural improvements such as an improvement in arrangement of a light source and optical parts in order to display a color video image of a high quality while it is miniaturized. Particularly where different illumination systems are used for different colors as in the case of a laser projector, ~~it there~~ is a technical problem of how to reduce the size of a display apparatus while it is realized to synthesize the illumination lights of the different colors with a high degree of quality and remove unnecessary illumination light components efficiently to reduce noise to the illumination lights to be used to display an image.

Paragraph 145, beginning on page 38, line 10:

[0145] The ribbon electrodes may have, for example, the following representative dimensions. In particular, the width of ~~them~~ the electrodes is 3 to 4  $\mu\text{m}$ ; the gap between adjacent ~~ones of them~~ electrodes is approximately 0.6  $\mu\text{m}$ ; and the length of ~~them~~ the electrodes is 200 to 400  $\mu\text{m}$ .

Paragraph 152, beginning on page 39, line 21:

[0152] Since the image display apparatus 1 is configured such that only the  $\pm$ first order diffracted lights are condensed on the screen 8, when the GLV device 23 is in the OFF state as described above, the screen 8 displays ~~the black~~.

Paragraph 183, beginning on page 49, line 7:

[0183] As seen in FIG. ~~8B~~8C, an opening 55 is provided at the position b on the reflecting surface 52 and passes the 0th order light therethrough. A region 56a and another region 56b of the

reflecting surface 52 corresponding to the positions a and c reflect the +first order light and the -first order light, respectively.

Paragraph 184, beginning on page 49, line 13:

[0184] The  $\pm$ second order lights or the  $\pm$ third order lights and the diffracted lights of the other higher numbered orders are converged at positions on the opposite outer side positions with respect to the positions a and c, that is, a region 57a or 57b. As seen in FIG. 8CB, an opening is provided at each of the regions 57a and 57b and the openings pass such diffracted lights of the high numbered orders therethrough.

Paragraph 188, beginning on page 50, line 23:

[0188] FIG. 8BC indicates focal positions of the diffracted lights as viewed in a ZZ' direction of FIG. 8CB. As seen in FIG. 8BC, although the converging points of the diffracted lights of the different numbered orders are offset from each other in the ZZ' direction, they are not offset from each other in a direction perpendicular to the ZZ' direction.

Paragraph 202, beginning on page 55, line 6:

[0202] When no driving voltage is applied, if illumination light is introduced into the GLV device 23, then ideally no diffracted light is produced and the black is displayed on the screen 8. However, due to the vertical offsets of the ribbons of the GLV device, some diffracted lights are produced, and unintended bright spots are displayed at positions i and j of the dark screen of the screen 8 corresponding to the ribbon electrodes 10a and 10d, respectively. Further, the scanning mirror 26 scans the one-dimensional image, and thereupon, horizontal stripes are formed on the screen 8 and decrease the contrast of the screen.

Paragraph 321, beginning on page 82, line 8:

[0321] As seen in FIG. 26, after the corrected driving voltages are applied, the luminance profiles IYr, IYg and IYb of the laser light sources 21R, 21G and 21B become same as equal to each other, and the white of the color temperature of 6,500 K (IYb lumen) can be realized correctly.

Paragraph 341, beginning on page 88, line 9:

[0341] Though not shown, the modulation device adjustment apparatus 201 includes a position fixation apparatus for fixing a GLV device to adjust the illumination position for pixels, one by one ~~pixel~~.

Paragraph 350, beginning on page 89, line 21:

[0350] As described hereinabove, the representative dimensions of one pixel element (including six ribbon electrodes) of the GLV device 205 are such that the width is approximately 25  $\mu\text{m}$  and the length is approximately 200 to 400  $\mu\text{m}$ . Accordingly, if the size of the beam spot to be illuminated upon one pixel element of the GLV device 205 is set to, for example, 25  $\mu\text{m}$ .times.500  $\mu\text{m}$ , then the GLV device 205 can be illuminated for each ~~one~~ single pixel.

Paragraph 351, beginning on page 90, line 5:

[0351] The position fixation apparatus shifts the illumination position of the light beam on the GLV device 205 and adjusts it to each pixel, one by one ~~pixel~~.

Paragraph 376, beginning on page 95, line 20:

[0376] The test signal illustrated in FIG. 32A, whose level varies within the range of 240 to 255, serves as a second test signal which varies within a second range.

Paragraph 426, beginning on page 104, line 7:

[0426] As seen in FIG. 39, when the corrected driving voltages are applied, the luminance profiles IYr, IYg and IYb of the laser light sources 21R, 21G and 21B are ~~same as~~ equal to each other, and therefore, the white can be displayed correctly.